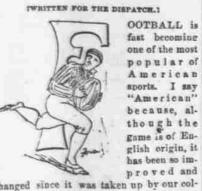
SOME NOTED KICKERS.

Three College Football Teams Training for the Championship.

A POPULAR SPORT IN AMERICA.

How the Game Has Been Modified in the

Last Few Years. THE CRACK PLAYERS OF THE COUNTRY



"American" be cause, although the game is of English origin, it has been so improved and changed since it was taken up by our colleges that to-day it bears but little likeness to the original rough-and-tumble sport of our cousins across the water. As played at present by the Intercollegiate league of this country, it is primarily a game of science.

muscle and endurance. Mere brute strength has had to give way to skill. A combina-tion of both, together with a cool head and much activity, makes the ideal player. All of these qualifications are so rarely found in one individual that the list of the really great football men is necessarily a very short one. They might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. But if there are so few really perfect players, there are many who are very nearly perfect, and

their ranks are being recruited year by year,

nowadays be gifted with brains as well as



as young America is awakening to a fuller cnowledge of this most glorious of all field

As the great public becomes better acquainted with the game and its rules it naturally increases in popularity. Indeed, there are some enthusiastic football lovers who coptend that the day is not far distant when the game will have an equal place in the people's affections with the national pastime of baseball itself. Perhaps this is So lar the patrons of the football matches of the football meld are worked out, only to the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the week's accumulation of ashes, old botter of the means employed, the immense gap filled by the means employed, the means employed by the means employed b friends. One sees a better class of persons at the football games than at baseball matches. But once let the great public learn that a good game of football is the most exciting of all sports to the spectator as well as to the player, and the patronage will gladden the hearts of the recipients o the gate money.

A COLLEGE GAME.

With the exception of one eleven all the great lootball teams are to be found in the colleges. It is distinctively a college game so far. Even the teams outside of the colleres are almost if not entirely made up of the alumni of the great institutions of learning. They learned to play the game at lege, and they have been at it ever since The big athletic clubs all have football The big athletic class an lave rootball elevens, but they cannot compare with the college men. This is continually being demonstrated in the matches between the athletic club men and the others. The scores nearly always show that the athletes have tailed to make a single point in the

This is nearly wholly due to the superior opportunities for team practice enjoyed by the collegians. For months they practice together, day after day, until they learn all sorts of tricks and schemes which require certed action and which are tremendously effective on the field. The same men play year after year, and until a week or so ago the best players of the alumni were essed into service to strengthen the college teams. This practice savored too much professionalism to suit the better class of college men, and, on November 4 of this year, the Intercollegiate Association, which



represents all of the principal football play-ing colleges, passed a resolution that thereafter no one should be eligible to play in any championship games of the association who is not a bona-fide student of the college

who is not a constitute states of the college in whose team he plays.

Another rule, adopted by the Intercollegiate Association at the meeting on November 4, is that no professional athlete shall take part in any contest of the association and the state of the same of t ciation, nor snall any player of any univer-aity or college accept money for his play either from the football association, ath-

letic committee or college faculty.

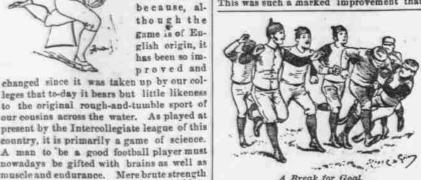
The immediate effect of this was to rule out one of the foremost football players of the country-Wagenhurst, the great Princerusher. It also frustrated the plan of the Yale eleven to press into service for the championship season three of the finest players who ever fought for a goal— Beecher, Bull and Terry, now of the Crescent Club, of Brooklyn, which holds the amateur championship outside of the col-leges. As for Harvard, her athletes have always discouraged the employment of out-side men in college sports, and the rule had no effect upon the formation of her eleven to contest for the intercollegiate champion-

THE EUGBY GAME. The Rugby game was introduced in American colleges in 1876. Harvard was the first of the colleges to take it up. At that time 15 men composed a team, and brute strength and endurance were the sole

In the early years Yale and Princeton led | best advantage. Channing, of the Prince-

the other colleges at the game. They had hard slugging elevens and they rushed the balls through the lines of their weaker or pore gentle opponents without Harvard had never played so roughly, and in consequence were left far behind by the other two great football universities, It was because of Harvard's attempt to forge to the front again that the exceeding round-ness of the sport was forever done away with. The Cambridge University trained a team of giants to meet Yale and Princeton at their own game. They were all sluggers, and when in 1883 they went to New Haven to play the Yale eleven they were under in-structions to vanquish their opponents if they had to disable every man who came against them. They were to "slug" without

nercy.
Then it was that the Harvard faculty woke to the impropriety of permitting their students to deliberately go into a free fight. They demanded that a player should be dis-qualified upon his first offense without any warning. There was much grumbling over this action of the faculty, and the game that American vear was played without warnings. The immediate result was to almost entirely do away with the objectionable "slugging." This was such a marked improvement that



A Break for Goal. in 1884 it was formally adopted as a part of the laws of football. Since then every trace

of slugging has been gradually eliminated from the big college games. More colleges are taking up the game every year. Columbia College has this season put an eleven in the field to contest for the intercollegiate championship. The team being a new one and rather light in the rush line, of course can stand no chance against such trained players as Harvard Vale and bia eleven is playing at every opportunity and must constantly improve with practice, so that by next year they may be able to make a stubborn fight for the much-longedfor championship.

CHAMPIONSHIP PROBABILITIES.

It is hard to make any predictions as to where victory will perch this year. All of the three great football colleges have heavy, well-trained and skillful elevens. They all have an immense deal of the nerve, pluck and coolness under exciting circumstances which is best expressed by the peculiar word "sand."

It will not be until after the great matches between Yale and Princeton and Harvard have been played that the relative merits of the elevens will be decided. Experts agree that the Princeton eleven has the greatest number of fine individual players, and is not lacking in all that goes to make good team work. There would seem to be, therefore, no very good reason why the Prince-ton men should not win the championship this year. That they will outplay Harvard no unbiased judge doubts for an instant, but when one talks of Yale being worsted by the Princetons these same good judges shakes their heads in a dubious way, and say that "the precedents are against it

Four football experts out of five believe that Yale is bound to win because she has not lost a championship game for several years! This being the feeling, it is not strange that the outcome of the champion ship series should be watched with such absorbing interest.

One novel innovation in the training of a football team has been practiced at Prince-ton this year. On rainy days, when the eleven cannot go out for practice, it has been the custom of the captain to gather his men together, and, arranging a number of checkers on a board in the manner of opposing teams, form all sorts of combinations pastime of baseball itself. Perhaps this is going a little too far, but certain it is that a good game of football will attract every bit at big a crowd even now as a baseball match.

So far the patrons of the football matches of the football field are worked out, only to

A CODE OF SIGNALS.



Who'll Get the Ball? in fact, has the signal system become that whenever the captain of a team says anything on the field, such as: "Now, Charlie, play up!" or "Look out there, Harry!" you may take it for granted that he is giving some pre-arranged signal for an important move to one of his players, whom he apparently is not at the moment thinking of at all. It is by the use of such tricks as these, and by the well-planned maneuvers of the team as a whole, that the great matches are won. Muscle and weight and activity and "sand" are still highly important factors, but science is becoming more and more necessary for work every day. The practice of "inter-fering," or, in other words, defending the man who holds the ball by keeping those of the other side away from him, is fast devel-oping into a science in itself.

Whereas formerly if a man made a great run with the ball he was entitled to nearly if not quite the whole credit, nowadays such brilliant plays are only possible because every man in the eleven is working together to protect the runner and to disconcert the enemy. The ignorant spectators applaud the runner still and look upon him as a very wonderful fellow indeed, but the finer judges have their eyes on the others who are smoothing his way for him and keeping off the opponents' tacklers. That is where the science and the trained team work always

It is hard to say who is the greatest football player in this country, as there are so many who have become famous in the vari-ous positions for which their physical or mental qualifications best adapt them, but it will not be making invidious distinctions to mention particularly Gill, of Yale; Cowan, of Princeton, and Harding, of Har-

VALE'S CAPTAIN.

Gill, who is captain of the Yale eleven, is perhaps the most perfect all-round player. He is a power in the rush line, is a superb and wonderfully sure tackler, and his interfering is dreaded by all who come in contact with him. He comes nearer to being an ideal player than any man in the country. He is a fine general and a strict disciplinarian-a very necessary thing for the leader of a football eleven. The captain of a team must be the sole master of the field and his commands must never be questioned for an instant. He must be a man of ready resources, and a strategist of no mean order. Above all, he must be a man of even temper and always "keep his head" under the most exciting circumstances. Such a man is Gill, the Yale eleven's captain, and if the blue waves in victory this year it will be in great part owing to him and his systematic training of his men.

The Rugby game was introduced in American colleges in 1876. Harvard was the first of the colleges to take it up. At that time 15 men composed a team, and brute strength and endurance were the sole requisites of the good player. Slugging was not only allowed, but encouraged, and the man who could do the most disabling of the opposing team was looked upon as a fine player.

In the early years Yale and Princeton led

tons, is also a splendid player, and his work as a half-back has been much admired. He is known among college men as the coming half-back of the country. A very interesting member of the Princeton eleven this year is Edgar Allen Poe, the nephew of the author of "The Raven." He plays quarterback for the team and is also captain. He is the youngest captain of an eleven in the Intercollegiate Association, but fills his

place admirably.

Harding, the end rush of the Harvard eleven, is a giant in size, and, it is said, one of the roughest players of the year. He is greatly to be dreaded by any man who comes into violent contact with him. In the old into violent contact with him. In the old Rugby slugging games Harding would have been in his clement. As long as he keeps his temper he is a formidable opponent; but his adversaries are always glad to see him on the Harvard eleven, because they think he may sooner or later be ruled off and so cripple his team. As for the others of Harvard's eleven, they are, as a rule, "dark horses" to most people. Nobody will know what they are good for until the big matches are played.

N. A. JENNINGS. N. A. JENNINGS. are played.

ART NEWS AND NOTES.

A CRAYON portrait of James Morrison, Sheriff of Allegheny county, 100 years ago may be seen at Gillespie's.

An etching by H. M. Rosenberg, after Miss Jennie Brownscombe's painting entitled "Pre-paring the Bridal Vell," is shown in the Gilles-A SMALL painting, in oil color, the work of

Miss Jessie Moore, is shown at Young's. The style of the work is rather suggestive of its being a copy, as it is much better in conception AT Boyd's a fine picture of a well-known resident of this city is exhibited, executed by Mr. E. Farjeon, a young and very talented artist from New York and nephew of the au-thor, B. L. Farjeon, at present on a visit to this city, B. L.

THE picture known as "Morning," by Carot, was sold recently in New York for \$700. At the same time a work by Diaz went for \$725, and one by Rice for \$120. When works by these artists have been shown in Pittsburg they have been valued all the way from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Can it be that the locality has something to do with the price, or are New York buyers satisfied with poorer works than those in this city

THE description of art pottery known as Irish billeck ware has become extremely popular re-cently, and is being extensively manufactured in the United States. The American product is fully equal to the foreign in quality, and the designs and decorations are of a very similar character. A distinguishing feature of this ware has been that the motives for decoration have so largely consisted of forms of life, both animate and inanimate, from the bottom of the sea. The plain ware is of a delicate, almost creamy, white, slightly translucent, and in some respects resembles the finer grades of china.

A PERFECT little gem of a painting, the work of a Pittsburg artist, may be seen at Mayer's. It was executed by Mr. D. B. Walkley, and will compare favorably with any of the foreign works of the same class which have recently been exhibited in this city. This painting is at once one of the most vigorously handled and most highly finished works that Mr. Walk-ley has yet produced. This picture is named "The Mower," a title which clearly indicates the character of the work. In the immediate foreground is seen the figure of a man busily engaged in clearly indicates the character of the work. In the immediate foreground is seen the figure of a man busily engaged in sharpening a scythe. This figure is unconventional as regards posture, and still more so in the matter of costume, which fact is probably attributable to the work having been executed directly from nature. In place of the customary garb of varying shades of brown, this figure is depicted as wearing clothing of a cool blue-gray tone of color, statued and weather-beaten, a color that it is extremely difficult to make harmonize with the various tones of a landscape; but this is a task which Mr. Walkley has very successfully accomplished. The landscape portion of the work has been very effectively handled. It shows a stretch of level meadow of a clear green color, leading the eye into the distance, where its tone is pleasantly contrasted with the darker color of a belt of trees. The sky in this picture is a feature that deserves special notice on account of its peculiar luminous quality and very nleasing color. Near the horizon there appears a bank of dark-toned clouds, with a bright streak showing beneath it, and the sky above flooded with light. Altogether it may be said of this painting that it is not only one of the best of Mr. Walkley's works, but it is also one of the best paintings which has been shown here this season.

EVERY production made by the hand of man bears evidence of the mastery of mind over matter, but in the graphic arts this fact may observed more readily than elsewhere. The great disparity between the end attained and the means employed, the immense gap filled by out of chaos, and produces a thing of beauty with the aid of the meanest materials, is here more clearly apparent than in other work the result of human thought and endeavor. One cannot contemplate the materials of art with out becoming impressed with their comparative worthlessness and insignificance. It would be worthlessness and insignificance. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suggestive of poetry or artistic expression than a sheet of white paper and a stick of charcoal, and yet in the hands of clever artist very wonderful effects are produced with these simple materials. The very natural feeling common to uncultivated minds that anything so expensive as pictures most be made of very rare materials was strinkingly illustrated by the question asked by the countryman who, upon being told that a certain picture worth \$200 was made with charcoal inquired what they made cheap pictures with. It is the same throughout all the graphic arts; but few of the materials have any great value in themselves, a made cheap pictures with. It is the same throughout all the graphic arts; but few of the materials have any great value in themselves, a noted exception is the color known as a genuine ultramarine which, being made from the laps laxell is a somewhat expensive pirment, and consequently one that is very seldom used. It is worthy of note also that the artistic value of the material bears but little relation to its commercial worth, and some artists would more readily dispense with this high-toned product than some of the colors made from the most common earths, such as others and umbers. But whatever may be the nature of the unaterials used in painting, they are reduced to the same conditions, viz: that of a fine powder, and applied in mixture with some suitable medium such as oil and varnish for oil-color painting, and water, honey and several varieties of gum for water-colors. However, the wonder is not that art works can be produced with commonplace materials, but that it is possible to create such effects by any means and with any material whatsoever, for in view of the end sought to be attained, all means alike seem feeble. Just think for a moment what a task it is that the names are to himself to perform to reurseent and with any material whatsoever, for in view of the end sought to be attained, all means alike seem feeble. Just think for a moment what a task it is that the painter sets himself to perform, to represent upon the single flat surface of his paper or canvas the combined effect of all the myriad different surfaces and textures of nature as each presents itself to his eye at a given moment of time. Imagine for an instant the difficulty of representing upon canvas the appearance of so many different objects, not as we know them to exist, but under many and varied conditions, governed always by atmospheric effect and by the laws under which we exercise our powers of vision. In the power to which gives to one portion of a single flat surface the appearance of a tree or a flower close at hand, and causes another portion of it to resemble a mountain many miles away, there is something as nearly akin to a new creation as it is possible for man to produce. We are so accustomed to seeing the wonderful effects which may be produced with colors that we scarcely realize how truly remarkable some of them are, and yet it is certainly true that if some of us had never seen these works, we could never believe that such results were possible. Take the single instance of a representation of a pool of clear water, which affords a view of the ground beneath it. Here the eye secures the impression of two distinct surfaces—that of the water itself, and of the ground which it covers—and this impression is received by the eye resting upon a third surface of a character totally different from either of them. All things considered, progress in art has been very great, and the only cause for wonder lies in the fact that such great results have been accomplished.

that such great results have been accomplished

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When we opened our store in February last, you could not help exclaiming as you looked at our elegant display, "What a pity you were not open for the holiday trade." Then we could only promise. Call and judge for yourself as to its fulfillment. FRENCH, KENDRICK & Co., Opposite City Hall.

You Can't Enjoy Thanksgiving Turkey Without Canary oysters.

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Philadelphia Residences Compared

With Those of Pittsburg. HOUSES BUILT BY THE HUNDRED.

Nest and Cosy Dwellings Erected for

Working Men.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

BUSTLING AND WIDE-AWAKE CITY

In the matter of building dwelling houses Philadelphia excels anything in this country, excepting perhaps Kansas City. Houses are built by the hundreds and sold as rapidly almost as they are finished, many long before they are finished. The lot is generally from 16 to 20 feet wide by 50 to 100 feet deep. They are mostly built in long rows; sometimes whole blocks. One man, William Singerly, proprietor of the Record, started to build 850 houses in one section of the city several years ago, and he has probably exceeded that number. He bought a large section, several squares of open ground northwest of Broad and Norris streets. He graded and paved all of the street and side-walks; had water and gas pipes laid, and trees planted; had Diamond street opened through Odd Fellows' Cemetery after a long and hard fight; put up a planing and join-ing mill and made his own brick. These houses were sold for from \$3,000 to \$7,000, according to size and location.

The houses built in Philadelphia are very different from those in Pittsburg in many

respects. The parlor is longer, having two bedrooms over it. The laundry is back of the kitchen, with a hydrant at the door of the laundry. The whole house is generally heated from the cellar furnace through a register in each room. In the cheaper houses no room except the parlor has a man-tel, the rest having a shelf over the register. Over the dining room and kitchen extends the sitting room, which is the family room, always light and airy. The front rooms have a large, double walnut wardrobe built into the wall having often mirrors in the doors, and a marble washstand in the center, where a Pittsburg fireplace would be. It sets the room off wonderfully. Some have a mirror over this washstand, and none

in the wardrobe doors.

These conditions will be found in almost every house in the many new operations. Some divide the parlor by portieres or sliding doors. The better class have a large clothes press and linen closet on the third floor. A great many have only one large window in the parlor with a box of the vines or flowers under it. In West Philadelphis many of the houses have porches,

the usual amount of weeds and dead grass, old vines and poles seen in most city lots. Close fences of flooring boards usually sur-round each lot and the fences are always painted when the house is. There is an alley between the rows of back lots of from three to five feet, which has an outlet at each end, and is always paved with brick.

NOT NEEDED IN PITTSBURG. Most houses have a coal bin in the cellar at the front window. The coal wagons are all supplied with shut iron "shoots," through which the coal is run from the wagon across the pavement into the bin in the cellar without any dirt, excepting a trifle of dust, which blows away. There is no trouble in Philadelphia with great piles f coal on the sidewalks unless it has to be carried upstairs, which is done in baskets. That is quite a trade in itself, and many a poor fellow puts in a good winter with his basket, shovel and broom by carrying coal up several flights of stairs.

The city lets contracts by the year to take away the ashes and garbage. Once a week all of the dwelling part of the city (each section has a particular day) turns out of its cellars onto the sidewalks all sorts of de-luvian and anti-deluvian vessels filled with twice a week the slop and garbage man comes to the back gates and removes the offal. Thus a large amount of cleanliness is maintained. Pavements must be scrubbed before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 7 in the evening. The sweeping of the pavements every morning includes the gutters, and sometimes to the middle of the streetsof course, this refers to the greater part of the city. There are in every community those who are natural born slovens, who are a disgrace to themselves and an eye-sore to their neighbors. They cannot be intimi-dated, shamed or suppressed.

Another custom is that as almost every street has a horse car line on it, running in one direction, all of the vehicles follow the car, going their way, and woe to the "hayseed" who drives against the stream. Billingsgate is a mild language compared with the one he learns that day, compiled from the slang of every nation under the sun. When he pulls out to one side, as the tide goes past him, he becomes dazed at the constant run of sarcasm he gets from each driver. When a coal wagon backs up to a driver. curb and gets the shoots adjusted the driver won't move even for a horse car until his load is off, but he can always hold his own

in the chaffing he gets. The hucksters commence their discordant cries quite early in the morning as they run from door to door, crying their vegetables, and ringing the door bells. They, too, are proof against the salutes they get from the girl who has just washed off her steps, when she sees that her work has to be done over again, as they have ruined the white steps with their dirty feet. These bucksters, and their cousins, the clothes-ringer men, the old clothes, old hats and boots men, book peddlers, male and female, coal and kindling peddlers, insurance men, both life and fire, peddlers, insurance men, both life and fire, sewing machine and lightning rod men, make tife in a Philadelphia house a weary burden, by the constant ringing of the door bell, and the persistent endeavors to excite sympathy on the outside, and corresponding efforts to suppress emotions of a different kind on the inside of the front door. The welkin rings all day long with the many cries of the perambulating tradesmen. In these long rows of houses, built alike, many strive to outdo their neighbors in the matter of vines, flowers and singing birds, especially in the back premises, which really makes the backs of the houses, looking out over the neighboring lots, by far the pleasantest part. The sitting room, being always over the dining room, kitchen, and sometimes wash house, is rendered very pleasant, es-pecially in the summer, by these arbored outlooks. EASY TRANSPORTATION.

The many street car lines, running north on one street and south on the next, make locomotion not very difficult, and the fare of 5 cents on the main line, with 2 or 3 cents extra for a transfer into a bisecting line, makes transportation cheap and enables the great mass of work people to live away from the busy part of the city at a small daily cost. The Pennsylvania, the Reading (two depots), the North Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Valley, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads, together with the Jersey railroads connected with the city by a dozen terries, afford a wast outlet from the city, which is being more availed of every year, for it has only been of recent years that Philadelphians could be induced to live far from the city, as her streets are always moderately The many street car lines, running north

Philadelphia is often the subject of ridicule by many who live in very dirty cities themselves, and who affect to know what they are talking about. The long rows of red brick houses with white window shutters and white marble steps, with green trees, clean red brick parements and swept cobblestones in front of them, are an unpleasant sight to many who live in unpainted houses at home.

With all her cleanliness, the residents are constantly complaining about the dirty prices.

city, as her streets are always moderately

clean and the surroundings of city life very

streets if two or three weeks should happen to go around without their streets being swept. Why, there is one avonue in Pitts-burg—Fourth avenue—her Wall street, which the brokers say has not been cleaned for four years. On it is her Oil Exchange, new postoffice, many banks, insurance and brokers' offices, as well as most of her real estate offices, which draw a multitude of people every day; and yet there is probably

people every day; and yet there is probably no dirtier street in the Union.

Pittsburg apparently has no contract let to keep the streets clean or to haul away either ashes or garbage. Each citizen pays for that himself, in addition to his multitude of other taxes. The tax rate in Phila-delphia is less, if anything, than that of Pittsburg, and yet she keeps her streets clean, keeps her sanitation in good condiclean, keeps her sanitation in good condi-tion, her ashes and slops removed, and has money left to build a large Court House and keep the park going beside. The peo-ple of Philadelphia growl continually at everything that is done or not done in the matter of administration of the city's busi-ness. Once in a while they assert their pre-rogative and elect the opposition ticket; rogative and elect the opposition ticket; but one term generally satisfies them that the ways of parties are various, but they all lead to the same place-the pockets of the

AN UNWARRANTED SNEER.

It has been the habit of many persons, many newspaper people especially, to sneer at Philadelphia's sleepiness—her old togy-ism and general deadness and inactivity. Did such critics ever go over the district between the rivers, from Callowhill to Market, or between Fifth street and the Delaware from Spruce to Frankford? A vast district which is a perfect hive of industry miles in extent, where almost every trade is found, a district which is great in mechanics in novelties, in leather, dye stuffs, saws, files, etc.
Great in woolen underclothes, stockings,
yarns and especially of carpets (she imported 21,000,000 pounds of woolen goods
and wool last year), oilcloths and machinery
of all kinds. Great in her shipyards which are now building several new men-of-war for our depleted navy. Great in her Reading coal docks of wonderful extent, where coal is shipped all over the world. Great in her miles of dockage where ships from every land under the sun are daily unloading onest looking the first value and ing queer-looking stuffs of great value and taking back cargoes in return to their far away homes. Away down in the lower city are the best sugar refineries which imported last year over 5,000,000 gallons of molasses and 550,000,000 pounds of raw sagar alone from the West Indies.

There Claus Spreckels, of Honolulu and San Francisco fame, is building a vast sugar refinery, with which he promises to wipe out the great Sugar Trust, which has imposed a high price for sugar upon every person in this land during the last year.

Along the Schuylkill is another great center of manufacturing industry, while at Broad and Callowhill is the great Baldwin Locemotive Works, which now turns out daily five finished large-sized locomotives, which are shipped to every corner of the globe where locomotives are used. Adjoining it and near it are very large bolt and otner forging works of great capacity. Philadelphia is also great in her chemical works whose products have a worldwide. works, whose products have a world-wide fame, while her medicines are household words.

To escape taxation, many of her heaviest manufactories are located, as they are doing in Pittsburg, up or down the rivers or in the suburbs, and maintain offices only in the city. The importations passing through the Custom House in 1888 reached the large sum of over \$45,000,000. And yet people who are given to comparisons, but indifferent as to facts, call this a sleepy city, with grass growing in the streets.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL EVERETT PIANO.

Club Certificate No. 158, Held in Pittsburg,

is the Fortunate Number This Week. The piano selected is one of those elegantly carved rosewood cases. The front panels over the keyboard designed and artistically carved in groups of wild roses, by "Meyran," of Boston. The trusses sup-porting the keyboard are fluted columns with Corinthian crowns, and the ends of piano handsomely paneled in pearl molding, altogether making one of the loveliest pianos ever brought to Pittaburg. The tone has a wonderful depth and richness, com-bined with that sustained singing quality so much admired by cultivated musicians. These pianos are certainly as near perfec-Everett Club plan gives an opportunity to every lover of music to possess a fine piano. The Manager, Alex. Ross, 137 Federal st., Allegheny, says they have room for a few more good members.

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Positively the best covering for office and kitchen floors ever produced. They are all this fall's styles, but of patterns which will not be duplicated for spring. EDWARD GROETZINGER, 627 and 629 Penn ave.

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Only a Few Left. Sec. hand 5 oct. organ..... \$ 20 Sec. hand 5 oct. organ..... New 5 oct. organ.... New 6 oct. organ..... sell us. Examine instruments and be con-vinced. Store open every night till 9 o'clock. ECHOLS, MCMURRAY & Co. (Telephone Building), 123 Sandusky st.,

Allegheny. THINGS FOR THANKSGIVING.

What Shall It be for Dinner? Turkey and cranberries, celery, mince pie and plum pudding are indispensable. For these there must be brandy, also claret, port and sherry, then a pony with the cigars for the gentlemen. This is what Mrs. Harrison has ordered from the Half Cen-tury House, and Pittsburgers have just as tury House, and Pittsburgers have just as much right to have good things as Mrs. H., if she is the President's wife. The place to get these is at the popula corner, 523 Liberty street, foot of Fifth ave

JAPANESE WARE BAZAAR

Grand Hollday Display. This department will close January 1, 1890, making it an exclusive holiday display. Call and see our wonderful selection. Wm. HASLAGE & SON, 18 Diamond (Market square).

PEARSON does not advertise like some ers, that he will give a large orayon for nothing, or give a lot of photographs free of charge, but he will make for \$8 a life-size crayon portrait framed, and 12 cabinet photos that cannot be equaled in the two cities for three times the money. 96 Fifth avenue and 43 Federal street, Allegheny.

At Hauch's jewelry store, No. 295 Fifth avenue. If you want anything in this line it will pay you to call and see goods. Small payment accepted and goods laid away until holidays. FOR undoubted excellence Wainwright's

See the Fine Watch Display

beer leads all competitors. Telephone 5525. You Can't Rojoy Thunkagiving Turkey Without Canary oysters.

F. & V's. Pilsner beer is the pleasantes stimulant in the world. Fon resettes and badges, call on F. G. Reineman, 54 Sixth street, city.

IF you want levely holiday goods, buy at 145 Federal st., cor. N. Diamond. Lowest

A MARTYR'SMEMORIAL

Preparing for the Dedication of the Monument in Memory of

PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Victim Sleeps. ERECTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 LEVELAND, O., November 23 .- One of the great national events of next year will be the dedication of the maginificent monument erectavalanche of ballets to General Thomas with dispatches.

ed in Lake View Cemedispatches.
The third panel shows Garfield as an orator. He is addressing the people at an outdoor mass meeting, rousing them by his eloquence.
On the fourth panel he is represented as taking the cath of office. Around him are grouped ex-President Hayes, Vice President Arthur, James G. Blaine, General W. T. Sherranged, and enough is waite, Carl Schurz, William M. Evarts and others.

ranged, and enough is already known to warrant the conclusion that every detail will be carefully planned and that the services as a whole will be im-

posing and elaborate. Memorial Day, 1890, has been selected from the catalogue of American holidays for the dedication ceremonies. The monument was to have been dedicated on September 19th of this year, that being the eighth anniversary of President Garfield's death. A postponement was made necessary by an event that happened in Italy six months ago. The marble statue of Garfield, which is to stand directly in the center of



the great pile of marble and sandstone, had been almost completed, when the sculptors discovered a black streak that no chisel could efface. Although realising that the labor of months was being saurificed, the labor of months was being satisfied and a almost finished statue was cast aside and a new block of marble selected. This proved to be faultiess, and the status has reached New York, where it is receiving the finish-ing artistic touches. The statue represents Garfield just risen from his chair in Congress and about to address the House of Representatives. It is of Italian marble, and is pronounced a marvellously correct representation of the second martyred Pres ident. It stands on a marble paved dias and, with its base, is about 13 feet in height. The memorial temple or shrine surround-ing the statue occupies the entire space inclosed by the great walls of the tower.

Arranged in circular form about the statue are eight great double columns of deep colored granite. These support a dome 22 feet in diameter that forms a beautiful canopy 60 feet above the statue. A second ambu-latory outside of these columns allows the

visitors to survey the interior from every point of observation. A SOLEMN CEREMONY. The masonic bodies of Cleveland will probably have charge of the dedication servi-ces proper and Knights Templars from every State and Territory in the Union will come. In a larger sense, however, the event will be one in no manner confined to organization or creed. The nation's military



The Garfield Memorial as at the funeral eight years ago. Civic or-ganizations of every kind will participate. Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, the Governor of every State and all the Sena-tors and members of Congress will be in-

The dedicatory address will be delivered by ex-Governor J. D. Cex, and it is not improbable that the names of President Harrison, Secretary of State James G. Blaine and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew may be inand Hon. Chauncey M. Depew may be included upon the programme of speakers. A brief poem will be read by some writer of national reputation. One of the features will probably be an appropriate hymn written for the event and sung by 30,000 school children.

children.

Memorial Day is a day of flowers and they will be scattered about in boundless profusion on this occasion. The roadways leading from the cemetery gates to the monument will be lined and almost paved with them; while the mound upon which the monument rests will be a great mountain of roses. Every child in Northern Ohio will be asked to bring flowers and they will be fashioned into monuments of themselves. fashioned into monuments of themselves.

The manner in which the interest in the dead President and in the monument soon to be dedicated to his memory is maintained is indicated in the remarkably large numis indicated in the remarkably large number of people visiting the cemetery from day to day. Something like 700,000 people have visited Lake View during the past year. Many of them have looked the monument through and through. Not a small number have driven to Orange and looked upon the birthplace of the 20th American President. Others have visited Mentor and looked about the farm on which the President spent so many bours of contentment. looked about the farm on which the President spent so many hours of contentment. Since Garfield's remains were first placed in the vault at Lake View it is estimated that 5,000,000 people have visited the cometery. The design for the monument was selected from over fity contributions from the best artists of America and Europe. Mr. Henry Van Brunt, of Beston, and Mr. Calvin Vanx, of New York, were selected as experts to decide between the many creditable designs. Although the entire fity were examined in detail by each artist by himself, their report was the same. The contract was let in October, 1885, and the monument is now completed with the exception of the statue soon to be placed in position.

THE MONUMENT IN DETAIL. It was first planned that the tower of the monument should be 225 feet in height.

would require so great an outlay that little money would be remaining for the elaborate interior decorations contemplated, the plans were modified and the tower was made 16: feet high instead. The saving thus effected permitted the mosaic decoration, the supert marble work and the illuminated windows. A description of the memorial is as to

The monument is fashioned like a circular tower. It is 50 feet in diameter and is elevated on broad, high terraces/reached by a hundred or more wide steps, somewhat resembling those in the base of the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. At the base of the tower projects a great square porch, handsomely decorated internally with a historical frieze—divided into five panels containing bas-reliefs representing the career of Garfield. Upon these panels are 112 life sized figures, each possessing a distinct individuality.

The first panel on the north side of the portico shows an ordinary country school in early days. The figure of the young teacher is a good portrait of Garfield as a youth of 20 years.

The second panel represents General Garfield when as Chief of Staff of General Rosseraus, at the battle of Chickamauga, he rode through an avalanche of buillets to General Thomas with dispatches.

The third namel shows Garfield as an orator. The Magnificent Tomb in Which Guiteau's

man, General John A. Logan, Chief Justice Waite, Carl Schurz, William M. Evarts and others.

The fifth panel is a good representation of the bier of the assassinated President.

The ten great windows and the four panels, near the door, are embelished with female figures, each bearing distinctive emblems representing the 13 original States.

The vestibule within the perch is vaulted in stone with a pavement of marble mosaic. Above the space reserved for the statue is a freize of the same beautiful material, Columbia and her daughter States are representing Law, Justice, Concord, War, Literature and Labor. The down is also inlaid with venetial mosaic, over 240,000 pieces of marble being required to produce the effect desired. At the base is shown a band of wreaths conjoined, corresponding in number with the States and Territories. The background is formed by the red and white stripes of the American flag, the stars forming a band higher up. Over one of the entrance doors are seated massive figures representing War and Peace. Underneath is the inscription:

Exceted by a grateful country in Imemory of James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States of America. Scholar, soldier, statesman, patriot. Born 19th November, 1821. Died September 19, 1821.

HOW THE MONEY WAS RAISED. The cost of these great monuments and the manner in which the money was raised are always subjects of interest. Probably 200,000 people in the United States can feel that they have had something to do in making the monument a success. The \$150,000 which the monument cost was made \$150,000 which the monument cost was made up in a large measure of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. A few rich men gave sums like \$500 and \$1,000, but the bulk of the fund came from family or personal subscriptions; collections among children and in neighborhoods, and donations by secret societies and charitable organizations. The total amount thus far subscribed came from the following suppose:



The contributions were loaned out subject

The contributions were loaned out subject to call at 4 per cent to banks in Cleveland, and the amount thereby increased from all sources to about \$150,000.

When the dedication services take place the great metal casket containing the remains of the late President will be carried from the monument, where it now reposes just inside the door of the monument. A mammoth marble alab will be lifted and the casket will be lowered to the great undercasket will be lowered to the crypt under-neath. The casket containing the remains of the President's mother will be placed within the monument at the same time. was her often expressed wish that in death she should be placed near the son she loved



Dealer-You must call again when this bottle is empty. It will make you look just



Mr. Wiggam-It will, will it? I'm bet tin' it won't, if I know it-Puck.

A Long-Necked Clum. Lewiston Journal. 1 A Saco man says he has seen a clam that could stretch out its neck 12 inches. And this in prohibitory Maine!

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER CURES ALL DISEASES.

The claim to cure all diseases, may at first glance seem very absurd; but after reading our pamphlet giving a history of the Microbe Killer, explaining the germ theory of disease, and reading our testimonials, which prove conclusively there is no disease it will not cure, the truth of our assertion becomes clear. No person suffering from any blood, chronic of contagious disease should let a day pass without getting and reading this interesting book, which will be given away or mailed free. The gentlemen connected with this ce manay are well-known business men of this city. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

The Wm-Radam Microbe Killer Co., M SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

612 LIBERTY AVENUE, PITTSSURG, PA. 940 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.



The Floor Walker (day.)

The Floor Walker (night.)-Puck An Unpleasunt Habit.

lington Free Fress.] One of the Heathen customs, which lady issionaries have to get used to is not to ook pleased when natives tell them their

ndigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become deprayed and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complains, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich .: -

Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at ai. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving reaii. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digast all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, go. Worth \$5 a bottle.

I took Cold. I took Sick.

I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON etting fat too, FOR Scot mulsion of Pure Cod Liver of ad Hypophosphites of Lime a and Hypophospines of In ient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW FUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY.

TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW.



GUN WA.

MAX SCHAMBERG & CO., 527 SMITHFIELD STREET.